NEW BOOKS.

The Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection ;o the Preservation of Favored Races in the Struggle for Life. By Charles Darwin, M. A. New York: D. Ap-

This is but an abstract of a larger work on that much-vexed question, "The Origin of Species," in course of preparation by Mr. Darwin. His theory is, that "we need not go in search of any other causes than those which are at present in action for an explanation of the henomena exhibited to us in the present dis tribution and past succession of life upon the globe; a principle of change being still at work, the continuous operation of which, through the countless ages of geological time, is sufficient to account for the production, from a small number of original-types, of a vast|multiplicity of diversified forms, succeeding one another by natural descent, and undergoing progressive changes, in accordance with the alterations progressively taking place in the external conditions of their existence."

The Wife's Trials and Triumphs. New York: Sheldon & Co. For sale by Ballantyne, Washington, D. C. This is a quiet, pleasant tale of English life The author writes gracefully and naturally, and does not strain after effect—three qualifications which should insure for the book many readers. The Eighteen Christian Centuries. By the Rev. James

We are glad to see a reprint of this excellent work. It is emphatically a book for the people. The author does not pretend to enter into all the details of history, but simply sketches the prominent events of each century of the Christain era, giving the characteristics which distinguished it from others, and marking the progress of each age in knowledge and refinement. He has thus grouped these eighteen centuries, so that one is enabled to see at a single glance the workings of the human mind in each, and it is interesting to note that all the different tendencies and struggles of every age are made to subserve the same grand purpose—the improvement of man's faculties and the development of his higher nature.

The Life of Lafayette Written for el ildren. By E Cecil. With six illustrations. Poston: Crosby, Nichols & Co., 117 Washington s rest. 1860.

One of the episodes in the great epic modern times-a story whose romance is always fresh, and always grateful to American ears-is here told in a way to interest children, both within and without the pale of legal "infancy." A colloquial use of adverbs, such as "positively longing," &c., might have been nitted with advantage, but generally the style is clear, simple, and pleasing. If we were children, we should be troubled by an occasional discrepancy between the "illustrations" and the facts. The book says-e. g.: "About eleven thousand men, ill-armed, and still worse clothed, presented a strange spectacle; their clothes were parti-colored, and many of them were almost naked; the best-clad wore hunting shirts, large, gray linen coats, which were much used in Carolina." Turning to the picture, however, we find all the troops arrayed in smart uniforms of blue and yellow. We also observe remarkable horses with blue tails, women with green hair, men with vellow hands, and Lafavette's daughters adorned with such bonnets as ette's daughters adorned with such bonnets as of her greatest financial embarrassment, the we believe no Frenchwoman could ever wear State continued to grant to the scheme of Afriand survive. We suspect our modern Athens is devoting itself to "high art," leaving the low to shift for itself. ven Venrs By Inli

The readers of "Nathalie" and "Grace Lee will welcome a new book from Julia Kanvanagh. This volume is a collection of stories, taking its name from the first and longest. They are full of those neat little young girls, quaint old punctilious dancing-masters, benevolent elderly matrons, imperious rival maid-servants, in guing rich old men, tall handsome upholster misers, locksmiths, devoted fiddlers, epicures, ends of him. priate niche in that seem to find their approand amusing, with it. v little morals tucked away in sly corners.

Stories of Ra'nbow and Lucky. By Jack Abbott. New

Mr. Abbott possesses a remarkable face. for making books out of the every-day events of life. His skill is equal to that of a French cook, who will make you half a dozen dishes of a scrag of mutton or a tête de vean. But this is hardly a fair comparison, for Mr. Abbott's productions are always simple, healthful, and pleasant to the taste, which is more than can be said of the French dishes. The little volume before us is the second of

a series of four stories, recording the adventures of Rainbow, a colored boy of fourteen. If the author has an object beyond the telling of quite a pleasant story-and he is not the man to write without an object-it must be to introduce quietly, and as a matter of course, into pictures of real life, a class of our population who are seldom taken into the account, except for political purposes, or to build up or knock down some moral or social theory. Without one word which can be construed into the advocacy of any social or political theory, the book abounds in lessons of the highest humanity, and gives a more pleasant impression of the relations existing between the employer and the employed in the New England States than we have ever before met with. It is only necessary to announce Mr. Abbott's books. They are read and admired by all.

Round the Pire. Six Stories and Old Gingerbread. Ry the author of " Uncle Jack, the Fault-Killer," " Willie and Unica," &c. New York : Robert Carter & Brother For sale by William Ballactyne, Washington, D. C.

This is a collection of simple stories, sufficiently amusing to interest little people who love pictures of every-day life. The book can do no harm, which is high praise of juvenile literature, and will serve in the nursery to while away pleasantly the long hours of a rainy day. Harry's Summer in Asheroft. With Illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A pleasant book, full of charming picture of country life. The writer is evidently a close observer of nature, and much useful informa tion is given of the habits of plants, insects, and animals, which could only be gained by experience. It will be found to contain many useful hints to parents, and those having charge of young persons in the country, which, if improved, would add greatly to their knowledge and happiness.

Brook Farm. The Amusing and Memorable of Ame can Country Life. New York : Carter & Brothers. Fo

sale by William Ballantyne, Washington, D. C. This pleasant sketchy little volume is not so much a picture of American country life, as the experiences of an English family on an American farm. Those who understand the wide difference in the habits of American and English farmers will at once perceive the impossi-bility of making a picture of American farm life, with all the principal figures Englishmen. But, whatever may be said of its value as a representation of American farm life, it is ery readable book, full of anecdotes and amusing adventures, which cannot fail to please.

Morphy's Games. A Selection of the best Games played enthal. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

This volume will meet with a warm welcome

will richly repay a study of the brilliant and intricate games which are scattered through its pages. The notes of M. Lowenthal, himself a celebrated player, and no mean antagonist of Morphy, are judicious and well timed, and will be found of great assistance to one attempting an analysis of the games.

Edgar Poe and his Critics. By Sarak Helen Whitman New York: Rudd & Carleton. 1860.

This, as the reader may suppose from the title, is a protest against the contumely and reproaches heaped upon the memory of Poe by many critics. The author has evidently enisted all her sympathies in the defence of Poe, and writes warmly and with feeling.

LYNCH LAW IN UPPER MARLBOROUGH .- The lexandria Gazette of yesterday says that a son of Dr. Boyle, of Upper Marlborough, Md., was recently stabbed by a free negro man, and from the effects of the wound died in a few moments. The negro was arrested, and committed to jail; but the indignant citizens as-sembled, broke open the jail, took out the negro, and hung him. Great excitement pre-

Toombs on Duelling .- Senator Toombs says that the "noblest death any man could die, was death in a duel."

FREE COLORED POPULATION OF MARYLAND

We have heretofore called attention to the novement in the Maryland Legislature for the passage of stringent laws against the free people of color. This effort to expel or enslave that unfortunate class of population has been agitated for a year or two past, but it received a severe check last summer from the report and resolutions adopted by the Slaveholders' Convention at Baltimore, in which good sense and humanity prevailed over the brutal sentiment which prevails in the lower counties. The agitators, however, have availed themselves of the excitement growing out of the Harper's Ferry affair and the Helper pamphiet, to renew their efforts, and they now have high hopes of enacting their diabolical hatred of the poor free colored people into a law. We are glad to find that there is still spirit enough among the more enlightened and humane portion of the people to resist this wicked scheme, as will be seen by the following memorial, which we find inserted as an advertisement in the Baltimore Sun :

The following memorial will be immediately

The following memorial will be immediately presented to the public for their signatures:

To the Hon. General Assembly of Maryland:
The undersigned, citizens of Maryland, respectfully represent that they have observed with great surprise and sorrow the introduction into the Legislature of various bills which, if enacted into laws, will bear with great severity on the free colored population of the State, and they most earnestly and respectfully ask that neither these, nor any similar measures may receive the sanction of your honorable

The bills have not yet been published for the information of the people, but sufficient has been made known to indicate their general All future manumissions are prohibited, and

all those who have been set free since 1832 are to be banished from the State or reduces to slavery.

The noble support which, during the period

can colonization, is to be witherswn.

Free negroes are to be prohibited from acquiring real estate, and such as they already

and everywhere new barriers are to be opposed to their obtaining the rudimens of knowledge, and even the instructions and consolations of

Any free negro convicted of a peniteniary offence, and every free negro now in the penitentiary, is to be sold as a slave for life.

No negro shall preach or conduct any assembly for religious purposes.

Negroes between twelve and fifty five years of age are to be from time to time hired out for

to be bound out until they are thirty-five.

A new and very large police force is to be established in the counties, for the purpose of carrying out and enforcing these laws, and the regular police of the city of Baltimore is to be cherged with the execution of them in the city.

Provision is made for renunciation of freedom and voluntary return to the same day. The steamer Kangaroo sailed on the 1st for New York. The Arago was to leave Southampton also on that day for the same day. The Bohemian saw the Europa, for Liverpool the same day. The steamer Kangaroo sailed on the 1st for New York. The Arago was to leave Southampton also on that day for the same port.

The Bohemian saw the Europa, for Liverpool, on the 3d inst.

The ship Armonial, from Bristol for Savannah, has been abandoned at sea. The crew were all saved. Provision is made for renunciation of free-dom and voluntary return to slavery by those who are fiee.

This is the substance of the bills reported by

This is the substance of the bins reported by the committee on the colored population.

Committee of the slaveholders recommend on rent but very harsh legislation, and, in conformity with their recommendation, bills containing the forwing provisions have been introduced into the Legislature.

No slave hereafter is the committed and

No slave hereafter is to be manunitted, and the fact of a negro going at lerge, and acting as free, is no longer to be considered as evidence of his freedom. This would derive many colored people of all testimony of beir

Free negroes are prohibited from acquiring real estate, and, on their death, such as is now

Stringent provisions are made against re-ceiving through the post office or otherwise, by any person, white or black, any published mat-ter of an inflammatory character, having a tendency to create discontent among the negroes; and these regulations are so framed as to ren-der innocent white people, as well as black, lia-ble to severe punishment.

Police commissioners are to be appointed throughout the counties and the city of Balti-

more to enforce these laws.

They are to have a registry made of all free negroes, and are to cause to be sold until the first day of the ensuing January all such negroes as are not of good and industrious habits, and

have not the necessary means of support.

These commissioners are also to bind out all free negro children. other barsh laws have been proposed by

other persons, one of which prohibits the pur-suit of mechanical employment by negroes, and another the granting to them of licenses to All such legislation, and any legislation which

banish them from the State; and if this should be the result, their places could not for many years be supplied, and, if supplied at all, would be by a population which would greatly imperil the security of slave property.

They are helpless before the law, and, by every consideration of humanity and manliness, are entitled to protection.

This is not the time for the agitation of this question. Maryland, as becomes her character and position, has always been conservative and moderate, although firm and decided, on the subject of slavery, while at the North and further South bitter controversies; have arisen, which, at this moment, endanger the stability of the Union itself.

which, at this moment, endanger the stability of the Union itself.

The enactment of laws such as are now proposed would infallibly lead to an agitation which could do no possible good to any interest or portion of the State. Already a wide apread alarm has been excited in the minds not only of the colored people, but of a large portion of the white population.

the white population.
Your memorialists pray that such action may be taken by your honorable body, that all such apprehensions may speedily and forever be put

And they will ever pray, &c.

ABOLITION OF LAWS FOR THE COLLECTION OF

has proved that in this State, and I presume the same is true in other States, the whole amount of debts collected by legal process does not equal the expense of collection. So the system seems to amount to this—that the whole body of our citizens are taxed to sustain courts for the purpose of securing a few out of the whole number of debts, and putting good fees into the hands of the legal profession. If collection laws were abolished, it would place credit on its true basis, that of character—the only basis on which it can ever rest securely.

Then men would be trusted for their character, and not for their notes, and business would be a nurse of character, instead of its destroyer, as

MISSISSIPPI.

The following resolutions have passed both houses of the Legislature of Mississippi. The vote upon them is reported to have been nearly

vote upon them is reported to have been nearly unanimous:

"Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the Constitution of the United States recognises property in slaves, and the Government created by it cannot, nor can any tribunal acting its authority, whether it be legislative, executive, or judicial, within its appropriate sphere, justly withhold from the owners of slaves that adequate protection for the slave property to which the owners of property of other kinds are entitled, or which from its nature they may further require to secure them in ture they may further require to secure them in

"2d. That the election of a President of the United States by the votes of one section of the Union only, on the ground that there exists an Union only, on the ground that there exists an irreconcilable conflict between the two sections in reference to their respective systems of labor, and with an avowed purpose of hostility to the institution of slavery as it prevails in the Southern States, and as recognised by the compact of Union, would so threaten a destruction of the ends for which the Constitution was formed as to justify the slaveholding States in taking counsel together for their separate protection and safety.

and safety.

"3d. That, in order to be prepared for such a contingency, Mississippi accepts the invitation of South Carolina to her sister slaveholding States to meet in Convention, and proposes the first Monday in June next, and Atlanta, Georgia, as a suitable time and place to meet in council, and determine the action they will take in such an event, which action shall be reported to the Governor, who shall convene the Legislature, if, in his judgment, it may be required. And that this Legislature, at its present session, proceed to elect seven delegates to attend the Convention at Atlanta, Georgia.

"4th. That a Commissioner he appointed by

"4th. That a Commissioner be appointed this Legislature, to proceed to the capital Virginia, and express to the people of that Commonwealth, through the Executive, the in-dignation that Mississippi feels at the outrage committed in the recent invasion of her soil, and the readiness and determination of Missis-sippi to unite with her, or any other slavehold ing State, in repelling any assailment of their people or their rights; and that said Commissioner also present to her Executive a copy of these resolutions, and invite her co-operation is ons, and invite her co-operation in

the proposed Convention.

"5th. That the Governor of this State be re quested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governors of each of the claveholding States of the Union, to be laid before their Leg-

islatures, and invite their co-operation."

These resolutions were finally passed in the night of the 8th instant, and the following night the two houses met in joint Convention, and selected the following gentlemen to represent the State in the Atlanta Convention: Samuel S. Boyd, of Adams; Wiley P. Harris, of Hinds; A. M. Clayton, of Marshall; Samuel J. Gholson, of Monroe; W. R. Hill, of Yazoo; Henry Dicknson, of Lowndes; Hiram Cassedy, of Frank FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Portland, Feb. 14 .- The steamship Boh mian has arrived from Liverpool, with advi-ces of the 1st inst. The steamer Hungarian's advices reached Liverpool the same day. The steamer Kangaroo sailed on the 1st for New

on the 31st ult., from some unknown cause The disaster occurred at 4 A. M. The crew numbered thirty, and there were twenty-five second cabin passengers, all of whom we saved, with their luggage. England.—The English budget was to

brought forward on the 6th inst. The Times says that propositions have been made to the United States in the San Juan case, which may fairly satisfy both countries. It is said that the Queen's speech caused much dissatisfaction in Paris, as she said noth ing about the new policy of France.

The Times believes that the Bank's minimum rate of discount will yet touch 5 per cent.

real estate, and, on their death; such as is now held by them is to be sold.

Provision is made for the voluntary return to slavery of all free negroes; and if a mother shall thus return to slavery, all her children under sagainst Haro Channel and none of them, a third channel is proposed, which gives Sar Juan to England and all the other islands to America. So considerable is the concession that the American Government will be asked to give us the whole of a coast of headland hich the 49th parallel now cuts in two.

France.—It is stated that the immediate cause of the suppressing of the Univers was the publication of a letter from the Pope to the archbishop and bishops of France, stating his motives for refusing to accept the advice of the

The party hostile to the accession of Savoy to France had made a demonstration at Cham lery, and asked of the Governor whether i was the intention of the King to cede Savoy to France. The Governor replied, that the King was not willing to do so, amid cries of "Vive

Rarey's equestrian powers are proving an excitement to the Parisians. His first formances realized near £300. The Paris Bourse was greatly depressed owing, it is said, to Napoleon's breach with

All such legislation, and any legislation which would make the condition of the colored people in any respect less happy and comfortable than it is at present, would be, in the opinion of your memorialists, unjust, oppressive, and uncalled for; not only wrong in itself, but inevitably calculated to inflict deep and lasting injury on the prosperity of Maryland, and to leave an indelible stain on her character.

There are about 90,000 free negroes in the State, many of them respectable, industrious, and religious, constituting a most important part of our laboring population, and the chief portion of our domestic servants.

The tendency of the proposed measures is to banish them from the State; and if this should be the result, their places could not for many wounded in Verona, and the cavalry were ordered to clear the streets. Attempts to raise
the tri-colored flag had been made at three
towns. At Venice, numerous arrests had been
made for insulting persons promenading whilst
the military bands were performing. The authorities of Venice had been acquainted with
the determination of Austria to retain Venice,
and defend it to the utmost.

Garibaldi arrived at Milan on the 28th with
his bride.

left Vienna, without obtaining an audience the Emperor. The Emperor had offered admit two of them, as mere private individual but the offer was declined. The Hungarians demand the restoration

all their rights and the privileges of their church, and will accept nothing less. If the Emperor complies, it would be tantamount to a confession that the Austrian policy of the last few years has entirely failed. One side or the other must give way, or a violent struggle

Madrid, Thursday.—Yesterday a considerable Moorish force attacked the right wing of the Spanish encampment, but they were repulsed. The Spanish troops then attacked the Moorish lines, and threw their troops into disorder and took their positions, maintaining them to the end of the fight. The Spanish artillery inflicted a great loss on the enemy—es-timated at 2,000 men—while our own force was

FURTHER PROM EUROPE.- New York, Fei 17.—The steamer Kangaroo, from Liverpoo

ABOLITION OF LAWS FOR THE COLLECTION OF DEBTS.—A correspondent of the Chicago Press and Tribune, writing from Madison, Wisconsin, says:

"In this connection I ought to mention that a proposition is before the Legislature to abolish all laws for the collection of debts. It is set down as the special order in our House on Thursday of next week. There is a strong feeling in favor of such a law. Investigation has proved that in this State, and I presume

that, on Monday, couriers left London and Paris, with identical instructions to the representatives of the two Powers at Turin, direct ing them to make known to the Sardinian Cabinet that the Governments of France and England see no objection to the annexation of Central Italy becoming fait accompli. The Paris correspondent of the Times infers that the British Cabinet will be decidedly opposed to the annexation of Savoy to France; also Prussia, Austria, and probably Russia.

"A general commanding one of the divisions

"A general commanding one of the divisions of the French army is said to have received orders last week to prepare to move with his troops to Italy, but the order was countermanded the following day."

FURTHER FROM EUROPE. The steamship Arabia arrived at New York on Saturday. She sailed from Liverpool Satur-

on Saturday. She sailed from Liverpool Saturday, February 4th.

Great Britain.—The proceedings of Parliament are not important. In response to an inquiry, Lord John Russell said that the Government had no reason to suppose that warlike preparations were going forward on an extraordinary scale in France. The Government had earnestly endeavored to prevent a renewal of hostilities, now that the Congress was not likely to meet, and had received the most satisfactory assit these satisfactors are satisfactory assit these satisfactors are satisfactory assit these satisfactors are satisfactors as satisfactors are satisfactors as satisfactors.

of hostilities, now that the Congress was not likely to meet, and had received the most satisfactory assures that the ratifications of the new comme! all treaty would be exchanged in Paris on the h.

The London Post, which has the credit of being the organ of Lord Palmerston, has a conspicuous editorial upon the policy of England and France, in which it is said: "We announced at the beginning of the year that a virtual alliance had been effected between England and France for the settlement of Italian affairs. We expressly stated that the two Governments had bound themselves by no treaty, but that their agreement was the result of forced circumsfances and the dictation of public opinion. This alliance had been evident and tangible consequences. It is now formally determined that no intervention shall take place in Italy, and that the people shall be left to their own devices. It is therefore agreed that the States of Central Italy shall dispose of themselves. Fresh elections are to be held, and the assemblies resulting from the popular choice are free to decree the annexation of their constituents to the Sardinian Kingdom. The French troops are to be withdrawn from Northern Italy and from Rome at an early opportunity. It is no secret, that Austria, having regard to the western alliance and her own serious difficulties, has given up all hope of retrieving her position and influence in Italy, and not only ties, has given up all hope of retrieving her position and influence in Italy, and not only sheathes her sword, but puts it aside. An attempt will be made to induce her to grant reforms in Venetia, of which she is still left mis-

being then likely to take still larger proportions, our best, safest, and most beneficial policy is that line of strict duty by which this time last year we might have prevented war, and by which we may now guaranty the peace of Europe. That line is no foreign intervention, but Italy for the Italians." Dr. Todd, the eminent physician and physi-

ologist, is dead.

France.—The Patrie pronounces false the statement of the approaching departure of the French troops from Rome. The same journal says that it appears certain that the question of the annexation of Central Italy will be subordinate to the result of universal suffrage. All the Powers agree as to the propriety of that measure, and the early application of which will positively make known the state of public opin-

An address from the town of Perugia, containing 609 signatures, has been sent to Napo-Hungary.—Kossuth has suddenly disappear-ed from London, and is thought to have gone

to Hungary.

The address from the Hungarian Protesta Association says that the national movement will resemble an avalanche, and Hungary will detach at the first opportunity from Austria.

Austria.—Austria is said to be directing more troops towards the Tyrols, Venice, and

Hungary.

The London Globe's Paris corresp says that it is generally understood that France and England are about to make a joint sum nons to Austria to desist from sending troops nto the Marshes and Ancons, and to evacuat

seem to consider the annexation of Savoy as nearly the same as concluded.

Paris, Feb. 4.—The army contingent of 1859 is to be reduced from 160,000 to 110,000 men.

Turin, Feb. 3.—The journals publish an Austrian ordinance concerning the enlistment of volunteers for the Neapolitan army. Sardinian officers had left for Bologna to organize the army. the army.

THE POPE .- The "Clerical party" is strong in France. In the first place, there are eighty bishops and archbishops, several of the latter being even cardinals, and holding seats as members of the "Senate." In the next place, members of the "Senate." In the next place, there is an army of nearly 40,000 priests, or cures and assistant cures, who have charge of parish churches and "chapels of ease." In the third place, there is a large number of theological students in the "seminaries," nearly forty in number, which are directly under the control of the bishops and archbishops. In thousand the bishops and archbishops. In the fourth place, there are now many monks and nuns in France, in the "religious houses," as they are called, convents and nunneries having wonderfully increased since the elevation of Louis Napoleon to supreme power. Even in

mense. At the former epoch, scarcely a monk or nun could be seen in the streets of Paris

shunning the light of day, they seem to court publicity.

There are also powerful organizations, ostensibly for charitable objects, like that of the Association of St. Vincent de Paul, which has hundreds of auxiliary societies; or for educational purposes, like that of the Brethren of the Christian Doctrine, which has an immense number of the youth, of both sexes and of all ranks, under its influence. The former of these organizations possesses vast resources, which, it is well known, are employed for corrupt purposes.

great must be the influence of the Bomish hierarchy in France, and what a formidable power" it has become.—New York Journal of Commerce.

Prof. John Wise has written a letter to from all chess amateurs. It is interesting as a record of the exploits of Morphy among the chess Paladins of the Old World; and, besides,

with two hundred of the desperadoes pardoned out of prison by Miramon.

A desperate battle took place on the plains of Talamanty on the 18th ult. The Liberals were defeated with a loss of forty-five meu.

The authorities at the Capital, in conjunction with the Americans, had sent to Fort Davis for United States troops, but receiving no relief, the Americans left the city, leaving a million dollars worth of property to the mercy of the robbers. of the robbers.

Cosen, at the head of one thousand men, was

marching on the capital.

The Liberals were friendly to the Americans, but unable to afford them any protection.

LATER PROM MEXICO.- New Orleans, Feb.

Pope bids fair to deprive him of the whole of his temporalities. Naples groans under a heavier tyranny than ever, and the cries of Venice are loud enough to strike our ears, however we may shut them. The Italian as, however, and Walter S. Burges for Attendance of the Rhode Island Politics.—Providence, R. I., F.b., 17.—The Democratic Convention met yesterday, and nominated William Sprague for Governor, J. Russell Bulloch for Lieutenant Governor, and Walter S. Burges for Attendance of the providence, R. I., F.b., 17.—The Democratic Convention met yesterday, and nominated William Sprague for Governor, and Walter S. Burges for Attendance of the providence, R. I., F.b., 17.—The Democratic Convention met yesterday, and nominated William Sprague for Governor, and Walter S. Burges for Attendance of the providence, R. I., F.b., 17.—The Democratic Convention met yesterday, and nominated William Sprague for Governor, and Walter S. Burges for Attendance of the providence of the pro Governor, J. Russell Bulloch for Lieutenant Governor, and Walter S. Burges for Attorney General. Elisha R. Potter, Alfred Anthony, George H. Browne, Edward F. Newton, John N. Francis, Fenner Brown, Charles S. Bradley, and Welcome B. Sayles, were elected delegates to the Charleston Convention.

A State Convention was also held here to day

of the Conservatives, opposed to the Republican nominations. It was not largely attended eleven towns out of thirty-two not being repre sented. William Sprague was nominated for Governor, J. Russell Bulloch for Lieutenant Bovernor, and Walter S. Burges for Attorney Jeneral. These are the same nominations as were made by the Democrats. The candidates or Secretary of State, Attorney General, and Treasurer, are the same as those made by the

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION .- The annual State election in New Hampshire will take place on the 13th of March, and the politicians positively make about the positively make about the positive place on the 13th of March, and the positive and stump orators are already beginning to turn their attention towards the White Moundards to prolong his stay at Turin some time after the arrival of Baron Talleyrand, to suppose the arrival of Baron Talleyrand, to suppose the arrival of Baron Talleyrand, to suppose the Republicans of Nashua, and Government of the positive positive process of the Republicans of Nashua, and Government of the Positive Parks Separator Wilson, and Hon. John port the counsel of moderation which Napoleon had ordered him to submit to Count Cavour.

The French army has been considerably reduced, and the policy of the Emperor tends more than ever towards peace.

Italy.—An affray had occurred at Ancona setween the Papal chassenes and acid.

Nominations for the Presidence.

Nominations for the Presidence.

between the Papal chasseurs and artillerymen on the one side, and the gend'armes on the other. Three hundred of the former have, it is said, been arrested, of whom forty were wounded. The Mazzini party is said to be active in address is signed by Ex-Governor Clark, John tome. The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer of the 14th

says that the proceedings of 89 counties have reached that office, polling 55,325 Democratic votes, of which number 29,395, in 47 counties, have declared their preference for Henry A. Vise; 1,422, in two counties, have declared their preference for the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter; and 24,508, in 41 counties, have expressed no preference. There remain 63 counties unheard from, which will come in by the delegates. These 63 counties poll 23,684 votes. CONDITION OF STEVENS AND HAZLETT.

Charlestown, Feb. 19.—The prisoners Stevens and Hazlett, the last victims of the John Brown raid, are kept in the closest confinement. Stevens says be feels more cheerful and resigned into the Marshes and Ancona, and to evacuate Venetia at the earliest period, and accept such indemnity as Italy is now ready to offer.

Spain.—Another army corps is being got ready for Morocco, to be commanded by Concha.

Reliable accounts say that the Moorish regular army has not yet been brought out. A division, which, it is said, numbers 60,000 disciplined troops, are waiting for the great battle. The object of the Moors is said to be to draw the Spaniards into the interior.

London, Feb. 4.—Several Paris journals seem to consider the annexation of Savoy as nearly the same as concluded.

wens says be feels more cheerful and resigned than he ever expected to be under the circumstances of his trying position, and remarked to me yesterday that a consciousness of suffering in a good cause is sufficent consolation. Hazlett, on the contrary, is very low-spirited, and declares he would infinitely prefer the wilds of Kansas to his present position. Unless the Legislature recommends the commutation of their punishment to imprisonment for life, there is no probability of Executive interference.

Suffrage in Ohio.—Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 16.—The Supreme Court of Ohio decided the

the army.

Arrests continue in Venice to an alarming degree, and have spread terror among the inhabitants.

the elective franchise, and that, no change having been made in this respect by the Constitution of 1851, the plaintiff having but one eighth of African blood, and his vote being refused at the Presidential election of 1856 for that reason alone, therefore the court held that he is entitled to recover for the violation of the right conferred on him by the Constitution. The decision was unanimons,

THE SHOEMAKERS OF MASSACHUSETTS .- BOS they are called, convents and nunneries having wonderfully increased since the elevation of Louis Napoleon to supreme power. Even in the reign of Louis Philippe, the religious orders, including the Jesuits, made great progress.

The difference in this respect between the ments for the strike are fully carried out.

STOP THE KIDNAPPER !- A friend in Yancey ounty, under date of 2d instant, writes: "A ellow boy (or bright mulatto) was taken from or nun could be seen in the streets of Paris and the other great cities, or, if seen, their very subdued, not to say abject, look and manner, indicated that they were under the ban of public opinion. Now, it is far otherwise. The number of the members of some of the orders, male and female, has become great. Numerous and richly-endowed "houses" have sprung up in all parts of the country, and, instead of shunning the light of day, they seem to court publicity.

There are also powerful organizations ostensibly for charitable objects, like that of the Association of St. Vincent de Paul, which has hundreds of auxiliary societies; or for educational purposes, like that of the Brethren of the

amount of funds available at this date is \$12,000,000, two and a half millions of which

LATER PROM NORTHERN MEXICO-OUTRAGES STONE PROM NAPOLEON'S TOMB FOR THE

NEW CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP ARRANGEMENT New York, Feb. 17.—A contract between Van-derbilt and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, it is stated, has been arranged, except the mere signature of instrument. The latter company purchases all the former's steamers on the Pacific for \$1,000,000, of which \$600,000 is in stock. Vanderbilt runs the boats on the Atlantic, receiving thirty per cent. of the receipts. The North Atlantic boats will go into the Havre line.

SALE OF CALIFORNIA STEAMERS .- New York here to-day, under a protest from one of the trusthes of the owners. They were knocked off at the following prices: Illinois, \$106,000, to B. H. Cheever; the Moses Taylor, \$102,000, to the same gentleman; the Star of the West, \$15,000, to Moses Taylor; the Philadelphia, \$15,000, to Francis Morris; and the Empire C:ty for \$10,000, to the same gentleman.

The total emigration from all foreign countries into the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1859, was 160,000, being about ten per

AN INSPIRED NEGRO BOY .- The Charleston Courier describes the musical performance on the piano of a blind negro slave boy, belonging to a gentleman of Savannah:

"He strikes the keys with all the confidence

of one largely gifted with the musical faculty, who had devoted many years to the cultivation of the talent. His manipulation is most grace-tul, his touch is now exquisitely delicate, and then all the strength of his frail body is thrown into his hands, and he strikes the instrument with impassioned earnestness.
"We see a boy with a decidedly African type

of face—low retreating forehead, flat spreading nose, and projecting upper lip, with every mark of idiocy, we see this awkward and stupid negro led to the piano stool. He takes his seat, but the first touch of the responsive keys shows that his soul is made of melody. He sweeps his hand over the keys with the air of a master, and we behold the inspiration manifesting itself in his countenance and movements. till interest changes to awe, and we are dumb with astonishment. The melody penetrates his whole being. An extatic influence flows from the keys into his fingers, and rolls like a tide through his veins, lighting up a fire in every nerve as it courses along. His head is thrown back, now it rests on one shoulder, then on the other, and again it falls upon his breast. A light kindles on the black face, and as we gaze, wondering, the fashion of his countenance seems changed. It is absolutely beautiful The divine ravishment increases every moment, and when he is thoroughly suffuse | with the in spiration of the melody, the muscles of his face twitch, and his upper teeth are pressed firmly upon his lower lip. A feeling of reverence steals over us as we behold this mysterious and

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

This Convention of Delegates, assembled in oursuance of a call addressed to the people of he United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; to the policy of the present Administrative in the extension of Slavery into free Territory; in the extension of Slavery into free Territory in the extension of Slavery in the extension of Slavery in the extension of Slavery in the Extension of Slave the policy of the present Administration; to Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; and for the parpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, do
1. Resolve, That the maintenance of the prin

ciples promulgated in the Declaration of In-dependence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, are essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions; and that the Fed eral Constitution, the rights of the States, and the union of the States, shall be preserved.

2. Resolved, That, with our Republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth, that all men are endowed with the unalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government were to se cure those rights to all persons within its ex-clusive jurisdiction; that as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our National Territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it, to prevent the stablishment of Slavery in the Territories of establishment of Slavery in the Territories of the United States by positive legislation pro-hibiting its existence therein. And we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legis-lature, of any individual or association of indi-viduals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the

present Constitution shall be maintained.

3. Resolved, That the Constitution confers apon Congress sovereign power over the Terri-ories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it s both the right and the duty of Congress to rohibit in its Territories those twin relics of barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery.

4. Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established

by the people in order to "form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tran-quillity, provide for the common defence, and secure the blessings of liberty," and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty, and property, of every citizen, the dearcest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken rom them; Their Territory has been invaded by

armed force;
Spurious and pretended Legislative, Judicial, and Executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted

The rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed;
Test eaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed, as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding The right of an accused person to a speedy

and public trial by an impartial jury has denied; The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against preasonable searches and seizures, has been

They have been deprived of life, liberty, and

They have been deprived of life, liberty, and property, without due process of law;

That the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged;

The right to choose their Representatives has been made of no effect;

Murders, robberies, and arsons, have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished;

That all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction, and procurement of the present Administration, and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union, and Humanity, we arraign that Administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists, and accessories either before or after the facts, before the country and before the world; and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outthe actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accomplices, to a sure and condign punishment hereafter.

5. Resolved, That Kansas should be imme-

LATER FROM NORTHERN MEXICO—OUTRAGES BY THE MEXICANS.—St. Louis, Feb. 20.—
Messrs. McMapns and Hickman, Americans, who have just arrived in this city from Chihushus, confirm the information recently received by Major Phelps, of Washington. They report a most deplorable condition of affairs in the State.

Not only Americans, but the entire foreign population, had been expelled from the country, and their property confiscated. The State is being overrun by a considerable force of the Church party, under Domingo Cosen, united with two hundred of the desperadoes pardoned out of prison by Miramon.

A desperate battle look relate to the relation of the men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein dealared. ever differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and, believing that the spirit of our institutions as well as the Constitution of our country guaranties liberty of conscience and equality of rights citizens, we oppose all legislation im-

THE NATIONAL ERA. WASHINGTON, D. C. Vol. XIV. January, 1860.

The National Era is a Political, Literary, and Family Newspaper. It is an uncompromising opponent of Slavery and the Slave Power, an advocate of Personal, Civil, and Religious Liberty, and the friend of the Homestead Bill, and all measures calculated to give to Labor its just consideration, recompense, and political weight. Regarding Slavery and the issues involved in it as the Great Political Question of the day, it has supported and will continue to support the Republican Party, so long as it shall be true to Freedom. In principle and policy the Era will continue to be, in all respects, what it has always been. The melancholy event which transferred its responsibilities to the present proprietor, will make no

sibilities to the present proprietor, will make no change in its character.

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